# USHER: Holistic Interference Avoidance for Resource Optimized ML Inference

### **Paper Information**

- Title: USHER: Holistic Interference Avoidance for Resource Optimized ML
   Inference
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### Research Background

随着深度学习模型的普及和模型尺寸的快速增长,ML 推理已成为生产环境中的主要成本之一。现有的 ML 推理系统虽然通过多种优化手段提高了 GPU 的利用率,但模型间的资源竞争导致的推理延迟增加和 SLO(服务水平目标)违规问题仍然存在。因此,本文提出了一种新的系统 USHER,以全局的视角避免干扰,优化资源利用。

#### **Introduction and Motivation**

论文首先介绍了当前 ML 推理服务面临的挑战,包括模型尺寸的快速增长、GPU 资源的昂贵和功率消耗大等。然后,回顾了现有的 ML 推理系统,如 Shepherd、GPUlet 和 AlpaServe 等,分析了它们在提高 GPU 利用率和避免模型间干扰方面的优缺点。

Observation1: 现有的推理服务系统无法最大化 Cuti 或 Muti,且模型复用会因模型间的干扰而显著降低吞吐量,同时最大化 Cuti 并不一定意味着能最大化 Muti。

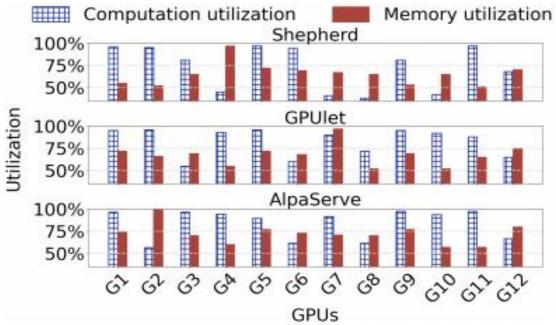


Figure 1: Performance of existing systems.

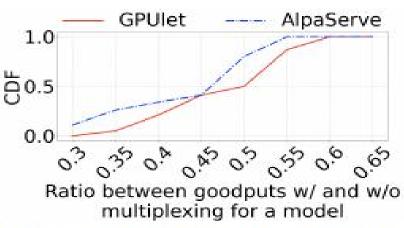


Figure 2: Impact of inter-model interference on goodput.

Observation2: 在基于空间复用的推理服务中,与现有系统不同,即使一个 GPU 就足够在服务水平目标(SLO)内完成工作量,我们可能仍然需要拆分模型的工作量,以提高整体资源利用率。

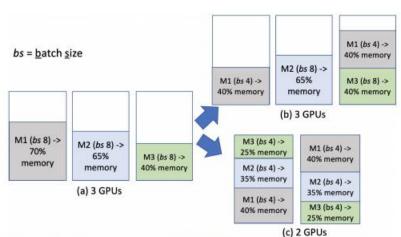
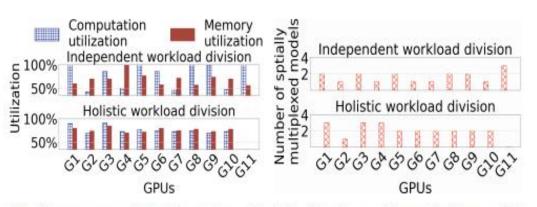


Figure 3: Performing workload division holistically for all models increases resource utilization.

Observation3:每个模型的工作量分配不应单独决定。相反,必须采用一种同时 考虑所有模型的整体方法。



GPU by workload divison.

(a) Resource utilization of each (b) Number of spatially multiplexed models in each GPU using workload division.

Figure 4: Effectiveness of holistic workload division.

Observation4:与普遍认知不同,仅凭模型参数大小并不能决定一个模型是 C 密 集型还是 M 密集型。即使是一个小模型,在 C 需求 (Creq)方面也可能超越一 个更大的模型,这取决于批处理大小(BS)、与BS 相关的资源需求和服务水平 目标(SLO)之间的复杂关系。

Observation5: 将 C 密集型模型与 M 密集型模型进行复用可以提高 GPU 的 Cuti 和 Muti。

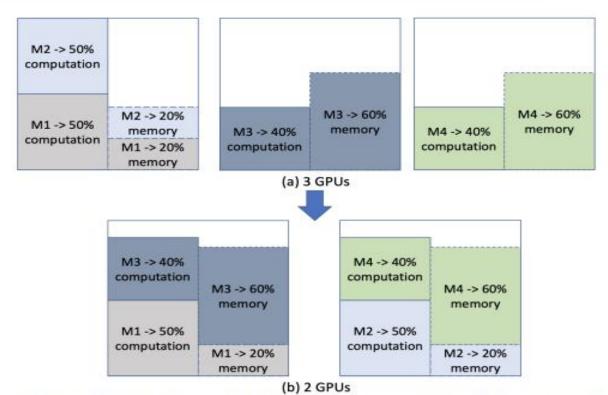
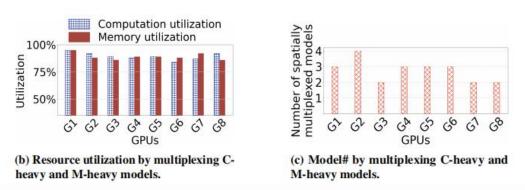
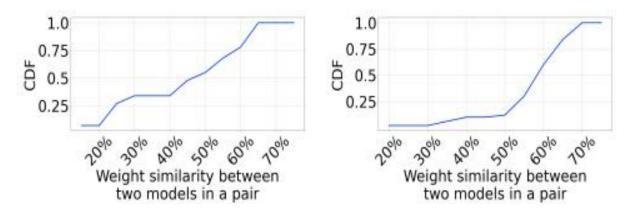


Figure 7: Spatially multiplexing a computation-heavy model with a memory-heavy model increases resource utilization.



与图 4a 中的整体方法相比,平均 Cuti 和 Muti 分别提高了 12.1%和 11.8%。此外,与图 4b 中的整体方法相比,平均模型数量(model#)增加了 0.6。

Observation6:不同卷积神经网络(CNN)模型之间以及不同 Transformer 模型之间都存在显著的权重重叠。



(a) Weight similarity across CNN (b) Weight similarity across Transmodels. former models.

Figure 8: Weight similarity across models.

### **System Design**

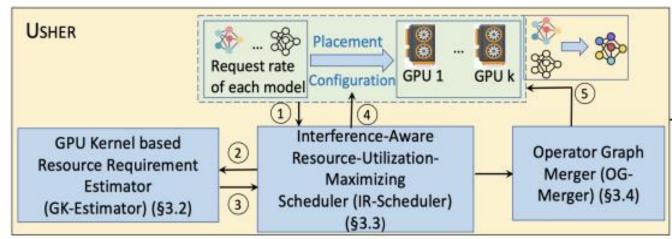
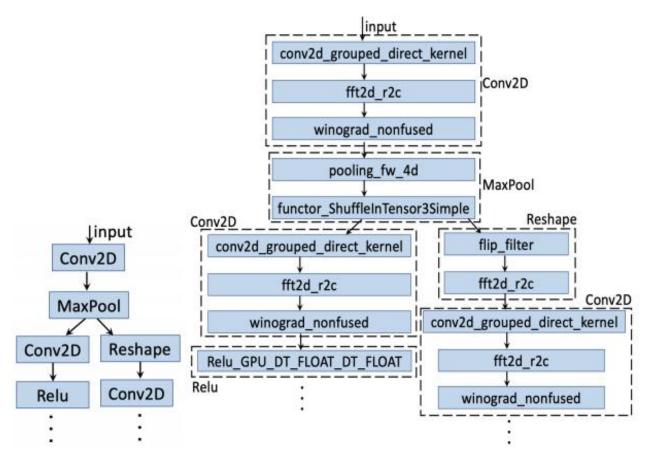


Figure 9: System overview of USHER.

USHER 系统的设计主要包括三个部分:基于 GPU 内核的资源需求估计器、 启发式干扰感知资源利用最大化调度器和新型操作符图合并方法。

1. 基于 GPU 内核的资源需求估计器:通过分析模型将执行的 GPU 内核,估计 其资源需求,避免了成本高昂且耗时的离线剖析。



## (a) Operator-level computation graph

(b) Kernel-level computation graph

## Figure 10: Conversion of an operator-level computation graph for a CNN to its kernel-level computation graph.

2. 启发式干扰感知资源利用最大化调度器:根据资源需求估计,决定每个模型的批处理大小、模型复制程度和模型放置位置,以最小化货币成本并满足延迟 SLO 或最大化吞吐量。

#### Step1: Model Grouping

USHER 首先确定每个模型的 C 需求(Creq)和 M 需求(Mreq)。然后,USHER 使用 GK-Estimator 计算所有可能的批处理大小(BS)和 GPU 类型组合下的平均 R 需求(Rreq)。接下来,USHER 使用 k-means 聚类算法的一种变体进行分组。

Step2: Scheduling

## **Algorithm 1** Interference-aware and resource utilization-maximizing scheduler for **G**.

- 1: for each  $G_i \in \mathbf{G}$  do
- 2: Generate all possible configurations={ (BS, RD) for each model  $M \in G_i$  }.
- 3: for each configuration do:
- 4: cost, total\_goodput = PLACEMENT (configuration)
- 5: Schedule as per the configuration for which all of the requests are completed within their latency SLOs, i.e., total\_goodput = total\_workload and the cost is minimum.

## **Algorithm 2** Placement algorithm for model group $G_i$ .

```
1: procedure PLACEMENT (configuration)
        G_{iGPU} \leftarrow GPU group for G_i, initially empty
 3:
       for each M \in G_i do
 4:
           Calculate its Creq and Mreq in each type of GPU
 5:
           if Creq > \max C or Mreq > \max M (highest-capacity GPU) then
 6:
               return Infeasible_configuration
 7:
        Group the models into C-heavy and M-heavy models
 8:
        Sort two groups in descending order of Creq + Mreq:
        \{M_1, M_2, \dots, M_n\} and \{M'_1, M'_2, \dots, M'_m\}
9:
        final_model_list \leftarrow \{(M_1, M_1'), (M_2, M_2'), \dots, (M_n, M_m')\}
10:
        for each M \in \text{final\_model\_list do}
11:
           MODEL_REPLICA_PLACEMENT_WITHIN\_G_{iGPU} ()
           MODEL_REPLICA_PLACEMENT_OUTSIDE\_G_{iGPU} ()
12:
13:
           for each model replica of M do
14:
               NEW_LOWEST_COST_GPU_INITIALIZATION()
15:
               Assign the new GPU to G_{iGPU}.
16:
        for each M \in G_i do
17:
            goodput_M = min (achieved\_goodput_M, workload_M)
18:
        total\_goodput = \sum_{M} goodput_{M}
19:
        return additional costs for initializing new GPUs and
       total_goodput for the taken placement decision.
```

<sup>3.</sup> 新型操作符图合并方法: 在分配给同一 GPU 的模型间, 尽可能合并操作符图, 以减少 GPU 缓存中的干扰。

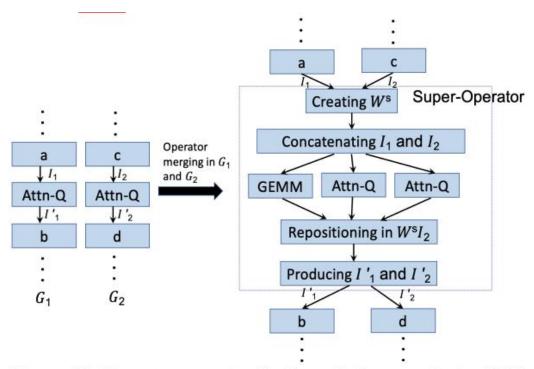


Figure 11: Operator merging in  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  to maximize GPU cache usage. Attn-Q refers to the Attention Query operator.

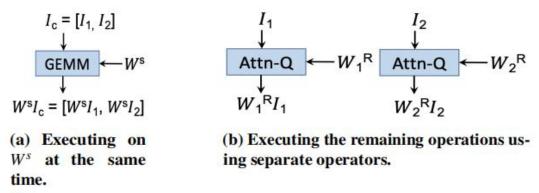


Figure 12: Creating a new operator GEMM.

## **Implementation Details**

该部分提供了有关 USHER 如何开发和实施的有用信息。作者提到了使用 Python 和 TensorFlow,以及将操作符图转换为 ONNX 格式以确保与其他机器学 习框架的兼容性。此外,还提到了使用 Nvidia Nsight 进行性能分析和使用 Nvidia MPS 进行资源划分,这证明了所提出系统的实用性。

## **Experimental Evaluation**

实验评估部分严谨且全面。作者在真实测试平台和大规模模拟环境中进行了实验,将 USHER 与 GPUlet 和 AlpaServe 等现有系统进行了比较。实验结果表明, USHER 在吞吐量和成本效率方面均有显著提升, 支持了论文中的论点。

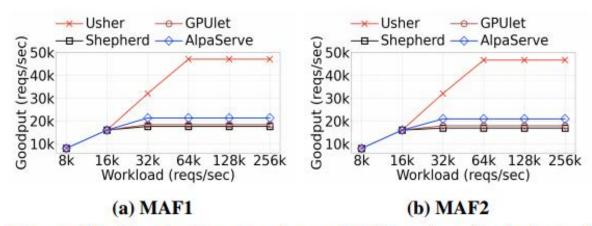


Figure 13: Goodput comparison of different methods in real testbed for a fixed cluster.

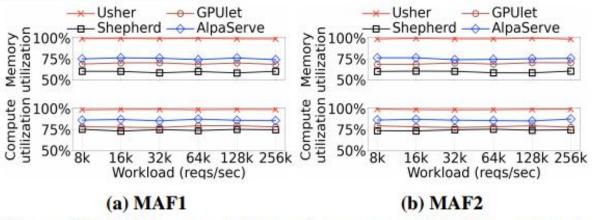


Figure 14: GPU computation and memory utilization comparison of different methods in real testbed for a fixed cluster.

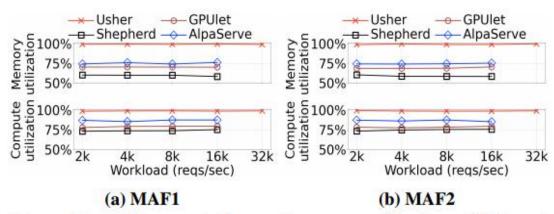


Figure 17: GPU computation and memory utilization of different methods in real testbed for a homogeneous non-fixed cluster.

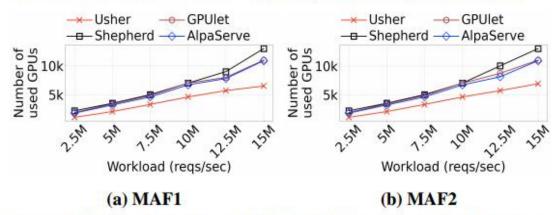


Figure 18: Number of used GPUs of different methods in simulation for a homogeneous non-fixed cluster.

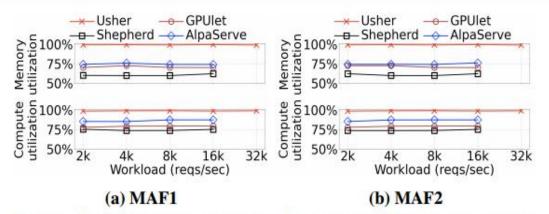


Figure 20: GPU computation and memory utilization comparison in real testbed for a heterogeneous non-fixed cluster.

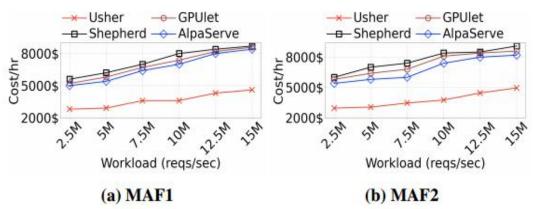


Figure 21: Cost comparison of different methods in simulation for a heterogeneous non-fixed cluster.

#### **Discussion and Limitations**

该部分深入探讨了 USHER 的性能及其局限性。作者承认了参数调整所面临的挑战以及精度量化对系统性能的影响。他们还提出了未来工作的方向,例如探索使用各种精度量化,并将 USHER 扩展到能够自适应地为每个模型选择最合适的精度量化的程度。

#### Conclusion

论文总结指出,USHER 系统通过空间复用 GPU 资源,并在感知干扰的情况下优化计算和内存利用率,实现了资源优化 ML 推理。实验结果表明,USHER 在吞吐量和成本效率方面优于现有系统。未来工作将探索不同精度量化对系统性能的影响,并进一步扩展 USHER 的适应性。